## PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS

Message of the Country's Chief Magistrate to Congress.

## M.KINTEAIRM COMMENDED

The Free Coinage of Silver "Would Be Disastrous,"

ELECTORS PRESIDENTIAL

Their Choice by Alleged "Gerrymandering" Deprecated.

SUNDRY POSTAL REFORMS

Enlargement of Mail Facilities in Country Districts Advised.

A SUFFRAGE COMMISSION

Such a Body Suggested for the Protection of the Ballot,

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. Chile-Brazil-The Bering Sea Matter-

The Army-The Navy-The Indian Onestion-Other Points. Washington, D. C., December 9 .- The message of the President sent to Congress and read in the Senate and House of Re-

resentatives to-day is as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments required by law to be submitted to me, which are herewith transmitted, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, made directly to Congress, turnish a comprehensive view of the administrative work of the last fiscal year relating to internal affairs. It would be of great advantage if these reports could have an attentive perusal by every member of Congress and by all who take an interest in public affairs. Such a perusal could not fail to excite a higher appreciation of the vast labor and conscientious efforts which are given to the conduct of Car civil administration.

The reports will, I believe, show that every question has been approached, considered, and decided from the standpoint of public duty and upon considerations affecting the public interests alone.

MECHPROCITY AND THE SEAL-FISHERIES. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again I invite to every branch of the service the attention and scrutiniy of Coarress. The work of the State Department during the last year has been characterized by an unusual number of important negotiations and by diplomatic results of a notable and highly beneficial character. Among these are the reciprocal trade arrangements which have been concluded in the exercise of the powers conferred by sections of the tariff law with the republic of Brazil, with Spain for its West India possessions, and with San Domingo. Like negotiations with other countries have been much advanced and it is hoped that before the close of they are further definite trade arrangements of great value will be concluded. RECIPROCITY AND THE SEAL-PISHERIES.

concluded.

In view of the reports which had been reconcluded.

In view of the reports which had been received as to the diminution of the seal herds in the Bering Sea I deemed it wise to propose to her Majesty's Government in February last that an agreement for a closed season should be made pending the negotiations for arbitration which then seemed to be approaching a favorable conclusion. After much correspondence and delays for which this Government was not responsible an agreement was reached and signed on the 15th of June by which Great Britain undertook from that date and until May 1, 1892, to prohibit the killing by her subjects of seals in the Bering Sea and the Government of the United States during the same period to enforce its existing prohibition against pelagic sealing and to limit the catch by the tur-seal company upon the islands to pelagic scaling and to finit the catca of the tur-scal company upon the islands to 7,500 skins. If this agreement could have been reached earlier in response to the strenuous endeavors of this Government it would have been more effective, but coming even as late as it did it unques-tionably resulted in greatly diminishing the destruction of the seals by the Cana-

In my last annual message is stated that the basis of arbitration proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the adjustment of the long-pending controversy as to the seal-fisheries was not acceptable. I am glad now to be able to announce that terms satisfactory to this Government have been agreed upon and that an agreement as to the arbitrators is all that is necessary to the completion of the convention. In view of the advanced position which this Government has taken upon necessary to the advanced position which this Government has taken upon the subject of international arbitration this renewed expression of our adherence to this method for the settlement of disputes such as have arisen in the Bering Sea will, I doubt not, meet with the con-

Currence of Congress.

Provision should be made for a joint de Provision should be made for a joint de-marcation of the frontier line between Canada and the United States. \* \* \* This Government will continue to express its concern at any appearance of foreign encrosehment on territories long under the administrative control of American

TEIUMPH OF THE YANKEE PIG. TRIUMPH OF THE YANKEE PIG.

It is gratifying to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria, and France in the order named have opened their ports to inspected American pork products. The removal of these rescrictions in every instance was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged.

The outlines of an agreement have been reached with Germany looking to equitable trade concessions in connection with the continued importation of her sugars, but the time has not yet arrived when this but the time has not yet arrived when this correspondence can be submitted to Con-

THE LYNCHING AT NEW ORLEANS in March last of eleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of citizens was a most deplorable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have its origin in any general animosity to the Italian people nor in any disrespect to the Government of Italy, with which our relations were of the most friendly character. The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the was directed against these men as the supposed participants or accessories in the murder of a city officer. I do not allude to this as mitigating in any degree this offence against law and humanity, but only as affecting the international questions which grew out of it. It was at once represented by the Italian Minister that several of those whose lives had been taken by the mob were Italian subjects. A demand was made for the punishment of the participants and for an indemnity to the families of those who were killed, It is regretted that the manner in which these claims was presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the question involved. presented was not such as to promote a calm discussion of the question involved, but this may be attributed to the excitement and indignation which the crime naturally evoked. The views of this Government, as to its obligations to foreigners domiciled here were fully stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair with a view to determine whether there were present any circumstances that could under such rules of duty as we had indicated create an obligation on the United cated create an obligation on the United States. The temporary absence of a Minister Plemipotentiary of Italy at this capital has retarded the further correspondence, but it is not doubted that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

some suggestions
growing out of this unbappy incident are
worthy the attention of Congress. It
would, I believe, be entirely competent
for Congress to make offences against the
treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in
the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been
done, and the Federal officers and courts
have no power in such cases to intervene
either for the protection of a foreign citizon or for the punishment of his slayers.
It seems to me to follow, in this state of
the law, that the officers of the State
charged with police and judicial powers
in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions
growing out of such an incident, be reparded in such sense as Federal agents as
to make this Government answerable for
heir acts in cases where it would be anable if the United States had used its SOME SUGGESTIONS

constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

CHILE. During the pendency of the civil contest in Chile frequent appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their representatives. This was declined, and that policy was pursued throughout which this Government, when wrenched by civil war, so strenuously insisted on on the part of European nations. [Here follows a statement of the case of the Itala.]

sisted on on the part of European nations. [Here follows a statement of the case of the Ista.]

During the progress of the war in Chile this Government tendered its good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and it was at one time hoped that a good result might be reached, but in this we were disappointed. The instructions to our naval officers and to our Minister at Santiago from first to last of this struggle enjoined on them the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference.

I am satisfied that these instructions were observed, and that our representatives were always watchful to use their influence impartially in the interest of hamanity, and on more than one occasion did so effectively. We could not forget, however, that this Government was in diplomatic relations with the then established Government of Chile as it is now in such relations with the successor of that Government. I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chile, been installed as President of that republic, will not desire that in the unfortunate event of any revolt against his authority the policy of this Government should be other than that which we have recently observed.

No official complaint of the conduct of

No official complaint of the conduct of No official companie of the conductor our Minister or of our naval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Government, and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should have given ear to unofficial charges and complaints that manifestly had their oricomplaints that mannestry gin in rival interests, and in a wish to em-barrass the relations of the United States

barrass the relations of the United States with Chile.

THE BALTIMORE INCIDENT.

As to the Baltimore incident the President says: An investigation of the affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report shows that the assaults were unprovoked, that our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well-disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them while being taken to prison were cruelly beaten and maircated. The fact that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace. So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of thoir Government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity. The attention of the Chilean Government was at once called to this affair and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by a request to be advised of any other or qualifying facts in possession of that Government than might tend to relieve this affair of the appearance of an insult to this Government. The Chilean Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government, cogether with some adequate and satifactory response to the note by which has been conducted by the Criminal Court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the Criminal Cour THE BALTIMORE INCIDENT.

be necessary. TONNAGE DUES. Tonnage Dues.

I renew the recommendation of my special message dated January 16, 1890, for the adoption of the necessary legislation to enable this Government to apply in the case of Sweden and Norway the same rule in respect to the levying of tonnage-dues as well-limited and secured to the shipping of the United States in 1828, under Article VIII. of the treaty of 1827.

CHINA. The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese empire has been a cause of deep concern, in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This ports of merchandise during any year.

punitory measures which the Chinese Government has heretofore applied.

The Chinese Government has declined to receive Mr. Blair as the Minister of the United States on the ground that as a participant while a senstor in the enactment of the existing legislation against the introduction of Chinese laborers he has become unfriendly and objectionable to China. I have felt constrained to point out to the Chinese Government the untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically debar the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.

The President here refers to a protest he has made tourning the rights of American citizons in the Caroline Islands: advise "friendly promotion" of Spain's invita "friendly promotion" of Spain's invitation to take part in its exposition to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of
the discovery of America, which will open
at Madrid on the 12th of September and
continue until the 31st of December, 1892; announces that surveys for
the connecting links of the projected intercontinental railway are in
progress not only in Mexico but at various
points along the course mapped out; states
that on November 12, 1884, a treaty was
concluded with Mexico reaffirming the
boundary between that country and this;
states further that surveys for the muchneeded submarine cable from our Pacific
coast to Honolulu are in progress, and recommends that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl river and
equipping it as a naval station.

BUSSIA'S OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS.

BUSSIA'S OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS.

equipping it as a naval station.

\*\*RUSSIA'S OFFRESSION OF THE JEWS.\*\*

This Government has found occasion to express in a friendly spirit but with much earnestness to the Government of the Czar its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. \* \* The immigration of these people to the United States, many other countries being closed to them, is largely increasing, and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here and to seriously affect the labor-market. \* \* The Hebrew is never a beggar, he always kept the law, and lived by toil, often under severe and oppressive civil restrictions. It is also true that no race, sect, or class has more fully cared for its own than the Hebrew race. But the sudden transfer of such a multitude, under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations, and to depress their energies and courage, is neither good for them nor for us. The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain and direct methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnish ample ground for the remonstrance which we have presented to Russia, while our historic friendship for that Government cannot fail te give assurance that our representations are those of a sincere well-wisher.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE NICABAGUA CANAL.

Item Nicaragua Canal.

I deem it to be a matter of the highest concern to the United States that this canal (the Nicaragua), connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and giving to us a short water communication between our ports upon those two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practicable limit of cost.

The United States in the use of its naval The United States in the use of its naval vessels would pay the entire cost of this work within a short series of years. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows the saving in our naval expenditures which would result. \* I am quite willing to recommend Government promotion in the prosecution of a work which, if no other means offered for securing its completion, is of such transcendent interest that the Government should, in my opinion, secure it by direct appropriations from the Treasury. A guarantee of the bonds of the canal company to an amount necessary to the completion of the canal could, I think, be so given as not to involve any serious risk of ultimate loss. \* Here reference is made to the case of the Navassa Island rioters. It is stated that the island is a dependency of the United States.]

States.]
I recommend legislation that shall place labor contracts upon this and other islands having the relation that Navassa has to the United States under the supervision of a court commissioner, and that shall provide, at the expense of the owners, an officer to reside upon the island, with power to judge and adjust disputes and to enforce

has been secured in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the British possessions, and Switzerland, the laws of those countries permitting to our citizens the benefit of copyright upon substantially the same basis as to their own citizens or subjects. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon this subject which will bring that country within the reciprocal bounds of the benefits of the legislation. EFFECTS OF TARLFF LEGISLATION.

The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the past year by reason of the conflicting predictions which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation of the last Congress affecting the revenues as to the results of this legislation upon the Treasury and upon the country. On the one hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the Treasury bankrupt, and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that the loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people, that the prices of the necessaries of life, including those most highly protected, would not be enhanced, that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced prices, while the Treasury suiplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropriations, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the States of the direct tax and the redemption of the 4½ per cent, bonds. It is not my purpose to enter at any length into a disfussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred, but a brief examination of the statistics of the Treasury and a general glance at the state. the first of the statistics of the legislation to which I have referred, but a brief examination of the statistics of the Treasury and a general glance at the state of business throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its risulis have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends, Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fitty-first Congress is very favorable in its average effect on the prices of articles entering into common use. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the twelve months from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was \$1,747,506,406, which was the largest of any year in the bistory of the United States. The largest in any previous year was in 1890, when our commerce amounted to \$1,647,139,033, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over one hundred millions. It is interesting and to some will be surprising to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to \$824,715,270, which was an increase of more than eleven million dollars over the value of the imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year when the imports of merchandise were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff legislation then pending. The average annual value of the imports of merchandises for the ten years from 1881 to 1830 was \$622,-186,522, and during the year ending September 30, 1891, this annual average was exceeded by \$132,629,465. The value of free imports during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$118,092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of \$106,846,598 in the value of the imports of dutiable merchandise.

The FREE LIST. During the twelve months from October

THE PREE LIST. The percentage of merchandise admitte free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding twelve months, under the old tariff, ceding twelve months, under the old tarif, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent. If we take the six months ending September 30th last, which cover the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent. of value of merchandise imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any previous fiscal year in the history of the Government.

the Government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending September 39, 1891, was \$923,091,136, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was \$560,177,115, an increase of \$62,914,91, which is nearly three times the average annual increase of the exports of merchandise for the preceding twenty year. This exceeds in amount and value the exthe Government.

in the history of the Government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the consponding twelve months of the prior ear was \$45,846,197, while the increase in year was \$45,346,197, while the increase 1 the value of exports of manufactured products was \$16,838,246. There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreig or domestic; there is certainly nothing it the condition of our people of any class to suggest that the existing tariff are revenue legislation hear convenience.

FREE TRADE WOULD BE BETTER! The condition would be better if our ariff legislation were upon a free-trade easis; but it cannot be denied that all the tariff legislation were upon a free-trad-basis; but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and general con-tentment are present in larger degree that ever before in our history, and that, too just when it was prophesied they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radice changes in tariff and financial legislation cannot help, but may seriously imped business, to the prosperity of which som degree of stability in legislation is essen-tial.

OBEATION OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

CREATION OF NEW INDUSTRIES. I think there is conclusive evidence that he new tariff has created several great inemployment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women. It view of the somewhat overcrowded condi-tion of the labor market of the United States, every patriotic citizen should re-joice at such a result.

ANOTHER SURPLUS.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the total receipts of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were \$458,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,304,470.48, leaving a surplus of \$37,239.762.57. The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, actual and estimated, are \$433,000,000, and the expenditures \$409,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the estimated receipts are \$455,336,350, and the expenditures \$440,300,003.

PUBCHASES OF SILVES.

Under the law of July 14, 1830, the Sec-ANOTHER SURPLUS.

Under the law of July 14, 1890, the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased since August 13th during the fiscal year 48,393,135 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of \$1,045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was \$1,2025 and the lowest \$0,9432. In exchange for this silver bullion there have been issued \$50,577,498 of Treasury notes as authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver reached during the fiscal year was \$0,9536 on April 22, 1891, but on November 1st the market price was only \$0.95, which would give to the silver dollar a bullion value of 744 cents. Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was worth in New York about 0.955 per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last Congress were most confident in their predictions that the purchases by the Government required by law would at once bring the price of silver to 1.0299 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 190 cents and hold it there.

EXSULTS FROM SILVER COINAGE. Under the law of July 14, 1890, the Sec

hold it there.

RESULTS FROM SILVER COINAGE.

The prophesies of the anti-silver men of disasters to result from the coinage of \$2,000,000 per month were not wide of the mark. The friends of free silver are not agreed, I think, as to the causes that brought their hopeful prediction to naught. Some facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of this calendar year fell off over 50 per cent., or \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year. The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years over \$17,000,000, fell in the last facal year to \$13,791,391, while for the first time in recent years the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of \$2,745,365. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to \$8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1890 to \$4,500,000 in 1890. The Government is now buying and putting aside annually \$4,000,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,149,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,149,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,149,000 ounces, which allowing the price of silver is temporary and that a further trial of yer is temporary and that a further trial of

I hope the depression in the price of silver is temporary and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it. That the increased volume of currancy thas supplied for the use of the people was needed and that beneficial results upon

a just and humane treatment of the employees.

INTERNATIONAL COPTRIGHT
has been secured in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Beigium, France, Great Britain, and

CHANGES OF POLICY DEPRECATED.

Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial, and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence which threats of radical change always impart. Under existing legislation it is in the power of the Treasury Department to maintain that essential condition of national finance, as well as of commercial prosperity—the parity in use of the coin dollars and their paper representatives. The assurance that these powers would be freely and unhesitatingly used has done much to produce and sustain the present favorable business condition. CHANGES OF POLICY DEPRECATED.

I tion.

I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold and silver dollar in our own markets, and in foreign trade the stame gives no added value to the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the country, its farmers and laborers, have the highest interest that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their crops. The money-lender will protect himself by stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business on a silver basis would mean a sudden and severe contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of gold and gold notes and of such an unsettling of all values as would produce a commercial panic. I cannot believe that a people so strong and prosperous as ours will promote such a policy. The producers of silver are entitled to just consideration, but they should not forget that the Government is now buying and putting out on the market the equivalent of the FREE COINAGE WOULD BE DISASTROUS. sideration, but they should not torget that the Government is now buying and putting out on the market the equivalent of the product of our entire silver-mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the earnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the people, as it is finite, that a coordinate shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals, but I do not see any prospect of gain, but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement. Bunetallism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not to overrun the goal and bring in silver monometallism with its necessary attendants—the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure therefor a larger currency.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. I have endeavored, by the use of official and unofficial agencies, to keep a close ob-servation of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference. There is, however, a demand in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A searcity of gold in the European reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

The expects of gold to Europe, which

OUR LOSS OF GOLD.

The exports of gold to Europe, which began in February last and continued to the close of July, aggregated over \$70,000,000. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly \$85,000,000. That no serious monetary disturbance resulted was most gratifying, and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial institutions. With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was stopped and a return set in. Up to December 1st we have received of our gold loss at the port of New York \$27,854,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased.

THE TREASURY SUBPLUS.

without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities \$259,079,330, resulting in a re-duction of the annual interest charge of duction of the annual interest charge of \$11,634,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds. The result of the policy of the silver legislation and of the refunding of the 4½ per cent, bonds has been a large increase of money in circulation. At the date last named the circulation was \$1,404,205,895, or \$23.03 per capita, while on the 1st day of December, 1831, it had increased to \$1,577,262,070, or \$24.33 per capita.

capita. THE ABMY.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibited the results of an intelligent and business-like administration of a department which has been too much regarded as one of mere routine. The following many affairs some especially good work has been accomplished. The efforts of the Secretary to reduce the percentage of desertions by removing the cause that promoted it have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertion than has been before reached in the history of the army.

The work of securing sites for shore batteries for harbor detence and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them has made good progress during the year.

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We shall be greatly embarrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defences are provided for our harbors. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the three battalion organizations be appointed for infantry. The the Secretary that the three battalion or-ganizations be appointed for infantry. The adoption of the smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal in range, penetration, and rapidity of fire to the best in use will be no longer delayed. The project of enlisting Indians and organizing them into separate companies on the same basis as other soldiers was made the subject of careful study by the Secretary, and received my approval. Seven companies have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. in process of organization.

THE LAND COURT. THE LAND COURT.

The judges of the Court of Private Land Claims provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed and the court organized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long repressed in their development by unsettled land claims to establish the possession and right of settlers whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and unfounded claims.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The enforcement by the Treasury Department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary line is easy. \* The officers of the Treasury Department and of the Department of Justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extensive frontier is apparent. The Dominion Government collects a head tax of \$50 from every Chinaman entering Canada and thus derives a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws. \* CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws.

The Department of Justice has construed the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China, as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came to the United States by way of Canada, but the district countrs have in cases brought before them overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada. This construction robs the law of all effectiveness, even if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can the next day recross our border. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to China, and the Canadian officials refuse to allow them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the \$50 head-tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the law.

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OF In previous messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make triable therein any felony committed wails in the act of

violating a law of the United States. These courts cannot have that independence and effectiveness which the Constitution contemplates, so long as the felonious killing of court officers, jurors, and witnesses in the discharge of their duties, or by reason of their acts as such is only cognizable in the State courts.

POSTAL AFFAIRS. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

A perusal of the report of the Postmaster-General gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and a conscientious desire to improve the service. The revenues of the department show an increase of over five million dollars, with a deficiency for the year 1892 of less than four millions of delars, while the estimate for the year 1893 shows a surplus of receipts over expendishows a surplus of receipts over expendi-tures. \* \*

An appropriation

An appropriation was given by the last Congress for the purpose of making some experiments in free delivery in smaller cities and towns. The result of these experiments has been so satisfactory that the Postmaster-General recommends, and I concur in the recommendation that the free-delivery system be at once extended to towns of 5,000 population.

THE CENSUS. LARGER FACILITIES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES.

LARGER FACILITIES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES.

His discussion of the inadequate facilities extended under our present system to rural communities and his suggestions with a view to give these communities as fuller participation in the benefits of the postal service are worthy of your careful consideration. It is not just that the farmer, who receives his mail at a neighboring town should not only be compelled to send to the post-office for it, but to pay a considerable rent for a box in which to place it or to wait his turn at a general-delivery window, while the city resident has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods resident has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are, under the present system, receiving mail at post-offices, where money orders and postal-notes are not issued. The extension of this system to these communities is especially desirable, as the patrons of such offices are not possessed of the other facilities offered in more populous communities for the transmission of small sums of mousy. sums of money.

I have in a message to the preceding

Congress expressed my views as to a modified use of the telegraph in connection with the postal service. OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

In pursuance of the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject and frequent conferences with ship-owners, boards of trade, and others advertisements were issued by the Postmaster-General for fifty-three lines of ocean mail-service, ten fifty-three lines of ocean mail-service, tento Great Britain and the Continent,
twenty-seven to South America, three to
China and Japan, four to Australia and the
Pacific islands, and seven to the
West Indies and to Mexico. It was not, of
course, expected that bids for all these lines
would be received or that service upon
them all would be contracted for. It was
intended in furtherance of the act to
secure as many new lines as possible, while
including in the list most or all of the
foreign lines now occupied by American
ships. It was hoped that a line to England
and perhaps one to the Continent would
be secured, but the outlay required to
equip such lines wholly with new ships of
the first-class and the difficulty of establishing new lines in competition with
those already established deterred the bidders whose interest had been enlisted. It
is hoped that a way may yet be found of
overcoming these difficulties. \* \*

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a gratitying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Con-cord, Bennington, and Miantonomah have The exports of gold to Europe, which began in February last and continued to the close of July, aggregated over \$70,000, 2000. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly \$88,000,000. That no serious monetary disturbance resulted was most gratifying, and gave to Europe fresh evidence of the strength and stability of our financial institutions. With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was stopped and a return set in, Up to December 1st we have received of our gold loss at the port of New York \$27,554,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely increased.

The Treasury has for many years been the subject of much unfavorable criticism, and has furnished an argument for those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of the large in montance in the United States will be freely of applying this surplus to the policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed since the delay of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of the world, and it is essential to the disability of this nation and to that

more largely a competitor in the com-merce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be adequate both on the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Internor shows that a very gratifying progress has been made in all the bureaus which make up that complex and difficult department. The work in the Bureau of Indian Affairs was perhaps never so large as now by reason of the numerous negotiations which have been progressing with various tribes for a reduction of the revarious tribes for a reduction of the re-servations, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conducted.

bringing the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, and in the meantime the present educational provisions and arrangements—the result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work—should be acceptanced. This will enable those re-

The relation of the five civilized tribes now occupying the Indian territory to the United States is not. I believe, that best calculated to promote the highest advancement of these Indians. That there should be within our borders five independent States, having no relations except those growing out of treaties with the Government of the United States; no representation in the national legislature; its people not citizens—is a startling anomaly. It seems to me to be inevitable that there shall be before long some organic changes in the relation of these people to the United States. What form these changes should take I do not think it desirable now to suggest, even if they were well defined in my own mind. They should certainly involve the acceptance of citizenneed in my own mind. They should be tainly involve the acceptance of citize ship by the Indians and a representation Congress.

OKLAHOMA AND OTHER RESERVATIONS.

OKLAHOMA AND OTHER RESERVATIONS.

I was enabled to open to settlement in the territory of Oklahoma 990,000 acres o land, all of which was taken up by settler in a single day.

\* \* It was a source of great regret that I was not able to open at the same time the surplus hands of the Cheyenne and Arapahor reservations amounting to about 3,000,000 acres by reason of the insufficiency of the appropriation for making the allottments. Deserving and impatient settlers are writing to ing and impatient settlors are waiting i occupy these lands and I urgently reson mend that a special urgency deficient appropriation be promptly made of to small amount needed, so that the allow ments may be completed and the surplu lands opened in time to permit toe settler to get upon their homesteads in the early spring.

PENSIONS ing and impatient settlers are waiting occupy these lands and I urgently reco

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensioners upon the roll on the Jam day of June, 1891, was 676,189. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,655 cases, and of this number 10.,387 were allowed under the law of June 27, 1899. The issuing of ceruficates has been proceeding at the rate of about 39,000 per month, about 75 per cent, of these being cases under the new law. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow 350,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the passioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appended \$118,530,732,89 and the amount expended \$118,530,749,25, leaving an unexpended \$118,530,439,25, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$9,155,144,54. The Commissioner is quite confident that there will be no call this year for a deficiency appropriation, notwithstanding the rapidity with which the work is being pushed. The mistake which has been made by many in their exaggerated estimates of the cost of pensions is in not taking account of the diminished value of first payments under the general law have been for many years very large, as the pensions, when allowed, dated from the time of filing the claim, and most of these claims had been pending for years. The first payments under the law of June, 1890, are relatively small, and as the per cent, of these cases increases, and that of the old cases diminishes, the annual aggregate of first payments is largely reduced. The administration of the Pension Bu-

THE SUBSIDIESD RAILSOADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Reilroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the United States was,
on December 31, 1869, \$112,512,613,06. A
large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with no adequate
provision for its payment. Some policy
for dealing with this department with a
view to its ultimate collection should be

The work of the Census Bureau is now far in sdwarce and the great bulk of the labor involved completed. It will be a more strictly statistical exhibit less encumbered by essays than its immediate predecessors. The methods pursued have been fair, careful, and intelligent and have secured the approval of statisticians who have followed them with scientific and non-partisan interest. THE TERRITORIES AND IRRIGATION.

The future of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, in their material growth and in the increase, independs ence, and happiness of their people, is very largely dependent upon wise and timely legislation, either by Congress or their own Legislatures, regulating the distribution of the water snuply furnished by their streams. If this matter is much longer neglected private corporations will have unrestricted control of one of the arid lands will be tenants at will of the water companies. The United States should part with its ownership of the water companies. The United States whether to the States and Territories or to individuals or corporations, only upon ndividuals or corporations, only upon conditions that will insure to the settlers their proper water supply on equal and reasonable terms.

The legislation of Congress for the re-

The legislation of congress for the pression of polygamy has after years of resistance on the part of the Mormons at last brought them to the conclusion that resistance is unprofitable and unavailing. I recommend that provision be made for

the organization of a simple form of town government in Alaska with power to regu-late such matters as are usually placed in the States under municipal control. \* \* \* THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

If the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was regarded by any one as a mere concession to the unenlightened demand of a worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence had been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information, in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops, in detecting and eradicating diseases of domestic animals, and, more than all, in the close and information tract which it has established and maintains with the farmers and stockraisers of the whole country. Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion mented con-

raisers of the whole country. Every request for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion meatted consideration. The scientific corps of the department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with method and enthusiasm. The inspection by this department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the removal of the restrictions mained by the European Governments.

It is particularly fortunate that the increased demand for food products resulting from the removal of the restrictions on our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived lower prices would have prevailed. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the prevaled. The Secretary of Agriculture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Europe lost us a market for \$20,000,000 worth of products annually. The grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent. greatest than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and bread-stuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed.

The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the Secretary to be provided by the secretary to be provided

than last; of meats, one hundred and fifty millions more, and of all products of the farm seven hundred millions more. It is not inappropriate, I think, here to suggest that our satisfaction in the contemplation of this marvellous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion of the currency by which it is measured and in which the farmer is paid for the pro-duct of his fields.

duct of his fields. CIVIL-BERVICE BEFORM.

The report of the Civil-Service Comm ion should receive the attention of the ponents as well as the friends of this re-orm. The commission invites a persona orm. The commission invites a personal aspection by Senators and Representatives if its records and methods, and every fair

inspection by Senators and Representatives of its records and methods, and every fair critic will feel that such an examination should precede a judgment of condemnation, either of the system or its administration. It is not claimed that either is perfect, but I believe the law is being executed with impartiality, and that the system is incomparably fairer and better than that of appointments by favor.

The heads of the several executive departments have been directed to establish at once an efficiency record as the basis of a comparative rating of the clerks within the clasufied service with a view of placing promotions therein upon the basis of merit. I am combient that such a record fairly kept and open to the inspection of those interested will powerfully stimulate the work of the departments and will be accepted by all as placing the Iroublesome matter of promoplacing the fromblesome matter of promotions upon a just basis. PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF BAILWAY EM-

PLOYERS.

I have twice before urgently called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employees, but mothing has yet been done. \* \* The Government is been done. \* \* The Government is spending hearly one million dodars an-nually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen. Every steam vessel is rigidly in-spected and required to adopt the most interest and effort in behalf of the army of brave young men who in our land commerce are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of overy railroad engaged in interstate commerce as equinment each year of a given per cent, of its freight-cars with automatic-couplers and air-brakes would compel an agreement between the roads as to the kind of brakes and couplers to be used, and would very soca and very greatly reduce the oresent fearful death-rate among railroad cup oyses.

METRODS OF CHOOSING PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-

The method of appointment by States of electors of Freedom and Vice-President has recently attracted renewed interest by pac various methods had been used by the diactival rates and even by the same State. In some the choice was made by the diactival rates and even by the same State. In some the choice was made by the legislature, in there the electors were chosen by districts, but more generally by the voters of the whole brate upon a general ticket. The movement towards the aloption of the hist-named method had an early beginning and went steadily forward among the States until in 183, there remained but a single shift.—South flarofina—that had not adopted it. That State until the civil war continued to choose its electors by a vote of the Legislatire, but after the war changed its method and conformed to the bractice of the other States. For nearly sixty years all the bractes save one have appointed their electors by popular vote upon a general trace, and for nearly thirty years this method was universal.

After a full test of other me hods without important division or dissent in any State and without any purpose of party advantage, as we must believe, in a solely upon the consideration that uniformity was desirable and that a general glection in territorial divisions not subject to change was most consistent with the popular character of our institutions, best preserved the cunality of the voters, and perfectly removed the choice of Fresident from the baneful influence of the "gerry-mander," the practice of all the States was brought into harmony.

The Michigan Parature Dangerous.

That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an uniortunate and

That this concurrence should now be broken is, I think, an unfortunate and even a threatening episode and one that may well suggest whether the States that still give their approval to the old prevailing method ought not to secure by a constitutional amendment that which has had the approval of all. The recent Michigan legislation provides for choosing what

sidized railroads to the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the Commissioner of Railroads shows that the total debt of the subsidized railroads to the United States was.

AN ILLUSTRATION. I have recently been advised that in one county of a certain State three district for the election of members of the Legis lature are constituted as follows. One has a cell, possible on a 15 dec. and 15 dec. lature are constituted as follows: One has 65,000 population, one 15,000 and one 19,000, while in another county detached non-contiguous sections have been united to make a legislative district. These methods have already found effective application to the choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and now an evil start has been made in the direction of applying them to the choice by the States of electors of President.

If this is accomplished we shall then have the three great departments of the Government in the grasp of the "gerry mander," the legislative and excutive directly and the judicial indirectly through the power of appointment.

the power of appointment.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARGUMENT.

An election implies a body of elect having prescribed qualifications, each of which has an equal value and online in determining the result. So when Constitution provides that each so shall appoint or "elect" in such man as the Legislature thereof may dries namber of electors, etc., an unrestructure power was not given to the legislature the selection of the methods to be a "A republican form of governme is guaranteed by the Court to each State, and the egislatures of t

erty of choice, if it exists, offers a tempt tion.

Nothing just now is more imported than to provide every guarants for a absolutely fair and free choice an equal suffrage within the respect. States of all the officers of the Nation Government, whether that suffrage is described exercised, as in the choice of med bers of the House of Representatives, indirectly, as in the choice of Senatand electors of President, Respect to public officers and obedience to law we not cease to be the characteristics of one people until our elections chase to declar the will of majorities fairly ascertance without fraud, suppression, or germander.

THE CHIEF NATIONAL DANGER. If I were called upon to declare who our chief national danger thes, I sh say, without hesitation, in the event of the majority control by the suppression of naming authors. minable and ethod, and it would so

presidential contest, meet, resend the law for a choice upon a general tacket and no vide for a choice of electors by the Legislature, and this should determine the result, it is not too much to say that the public peace might be sertained and wildly endangered. I have affinded to the "gerrymander" as affecting the method of welecting electors of President by congressional districts, but the primary intent and effect of this form of political robbers have relation to the selection of members of the House of Representatives. The power of Congress is ample to deal with this threatening and intolerable abuse. The unfaining test of sincerity in election reform will be found in a willingness to confer as to remedies and to put into force such measures as will most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation.

and to put into force such measures as win most effectually preserve the right of the people to free and equal representation.

An attempt was made in the tast Congress to bring to bear the constitutional powers of the General Government for the correction of frauds against the suffage, it is important to know whether the opposition to such measures is really directed against particular features, supposed to be objectionable, or includes any proposition to give to the election laws of the Uniced States adequacy to the correction of grave and acknowledged with [ the United States acceptable to the form of grave and acknowledged evils. I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to the choice of officers of the Government by fair apportionments and full elections.

changes as may be necessary to the changes as may be necessary to the development by fair apportionments and full elections.

I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of particle, wise, and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils consideration of the commission and make thous ment be commissed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in a plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court, it that method would give the best guarantee of impartanty. This commission should be charged with the dairy of impuring into the whole side the choice of officers of the National for the court, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested eramine of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equantity of value in ballot as is attainable. While the policies of the General to, while the policies of the foreral to, enter the suffrage and should be charged with matters of grave and general concern are liable to be turned this way or that by the results of congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war to be furned this way or that by the results of congressional elections and administrative policies, sometimes involving issues that tend to peace or war to be furned this way or that by the results of a presidential election, there is a rightnulative to the suffrage size in all the States and in severy congressional district that will not be deceived only of local concern or control—a denand that the limitations of suffrage size is used destrict to give their suffrages free storal district to give their suffrages into severy in the sum of the suffrage size in suffrage size is such as an only there. This is suited demand, and no just man should respect to the form of the constitution as a suffrage size is such as an only there. This is suited demand, and no just man should resp found in the law and only there, just demand, and no just man sin sent or resist it. My appeal is an continue to be for a consulate shall "proceed with candor, calma patience upon the lines of justice a manity, not of prejudice and crash a FREE BALLOY AND EQUAL RESISTED.

To the consideration of these very grate To the consideration of these very greations I invite not only the attest of Congress, but that of all patricutes zens. We must not entertain the definition of their patricutes that our people have ceased to regative that our people have ceased to regative of their allegiance to laws and civil magistrates. I have been greatly joiced to notice many evidences of the creased unification of our people and revived national spirit. The vest at now opens to us is wider and mytorious than ever before. Grincation and amazement struggle supremacy as we contemplate supremacy as we contemplate population, wealth, and moral strength our country. A trust, momentous in influence upon our people and upon world, is for a brief time committed to and we must not be faithless to its condition—the defence of the free equal influence of the people in the choof public officers and in the control public affairs.

Encentive Mansion, December 2th.

If you suffer from sick nervous net-ralgie, spinal, billous, or dyspeptic heat-ache Bradycrotine will cure you promptly.

Old papers for sale at this office at is